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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-123  
Thursday  
25 June 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-123

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25 June 1992

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### South Africa

Reacting to the ANC's decision to break off bilateral and Codesa negotiations with the government, President de Klerk told a Pretoria news conference that the two sides "should meet as soon as possible for two full days in order to get negotiations back on track and to break the current impasse," SAPA reported. In his statement, also carried by Johannesburg TV, De Klerk reiterated his government's "firm stand against foreign interference in South Africa's internal affairs," but welcomed "the international community's interest in developments in South Africa." He rejected "in the strongest possible terms" the charges that the government was involved in violence, and stressed the "total dedication, in an impartial matter, of our security forces to play their full part" in ending violence.

In an interview with Johannesburg TV, Constitutional Development Minister Meyer stressed the government's "view, intention, and commitment" to continue the negotiations process, but said "it will not be prescribed to by threats and demands about how negotiations should proceed."

For its part, the ANC criticized De Klerk's proposal for the two-day meeting as "superficial," as it did not address the issues raised by the National Executive Committee, according to SAPA. It also said it was "ludicrous" for De Klerk to condemn mass action as an obstacle to negotiations.

The National Party candidate beat the Labor Party candidate in a House of Representatives by-election in the Diamond constituency, SAPA noted. The same source reported that the ANC said the low voter turnout was a response to its call for a boycott and showed that "most people in South Africa would accept nothing less than a one-person one-vote election."

### Chad

A peace accord that would end more than two decades of fighting was signed by the Chadian Government and the Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD) in Libreville, Ndjamenya radio reported. The document, which was signed by the minister of public health and social affairs and the MDD deputy chairman, stressed the role of "dialogue in resolving the country's problems," AFP added.

### Kenya

Nairobi Radio announced that President Daniel arap Moi has declared his intention of running for president "in the forthcoming multiparty general elections."

**OAU Council of Ministers Continues Dakar Meeting****Rwanda's Ngulinzira Speaks**

EA2506075092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT  
24 Jun 92

[Text] The 56th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers began its work on Monday [22 June]. Yesterday was mainly set aside for the presentation of the organization's report, which became a subject of general debate. Several delegations spoke, especially on the question of conflicts in Africa. During the debate on the secretary general's report, Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, spoke about the situation in Rwanda relating to the war imposed upon it from Uganda on 1 October 1990. During his speech, Minister Ngulinzira expressed the transitional government's wish to restore peace to Rwanda and the region through negotiations and dialogue with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the normalization of Ugandan-Rwandan relations.

The minister noted that the report of the secretary general neither mentioned Uganda in the current conflict nor the wish of the two countries to sign a mutual security agreement. The minister insisted that the OAU and the international community should be concerned by the conflict as long as the Rwandan-Ugandan border is violated and the road of the northern corridor which links Rwanda to Mombasa through Uganda is closed.

On negotiations with the RPF, the minister elaborated on the progress made during the talks held in Paris 6-8 June. He declared that the next negotiations would take place 10-12 July in countries neighboring Rwanda.

Minister Ngulinzira insisted that the democratic process in progress in Rwanda constitutes a global response to the problems which constitute the basis of the current conflict. He affirmed, however, that the continuation of the war risks dealing a fatal blow to the process.

Last, the minister talked about the question of Rwandan refugees and affirmed the Rwandan Government's determination to respect the commitments made at the Dar es Salaam summit on the search for a lasting and definitive solution to the problem of Rwandan refugees. He called on bordering countries, the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, and the OAU to contribute positively within the spirit of the Dar es Salaam declaration.

Concerning relations between Rwanda and Burundi, which were referred to in detail during the report of the secretary general, Minister Ngulinzira declared that the official visit made from 13 to 15 June to Burundi by our prime minister marked the corresponding strong will of the two countries to normalize their relations.

This was confirmed by Mr Libere Bararunyeretse, Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, who is also taking part in the OAU session. Several of the delegates who

spoke during the debate expressed the wish to see peace return rapidly to Rwanda and the region.

Minister Ngulinzira also held a meeting with the OAU secretary general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, to evaluate the organization's contribution to the return of peace in Rwanda and the region. The two interlocutors discussed the nonfunctioning of the group of military observers set up at the Gbadolite summit on 7 September 1991.

In Dakar, besides attending the OAU Council of Ministers session, Minister Boniface Ngulinzira met an RPF delegation headed by Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe to discuss the next phase of negotiations, which will take place from 10 to 12 July. The meeting, which lasted one hour and 30 minutes, was held in the presence of the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, who was elected chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers.

**Conflict Resolution Proposal**

AB2406172492 Dakar PANA in English 1526 GMT  
24 June 92

[PANA "special report"]

[Text] Dakar, 24 June (PANA)—Africa's post independence era has been marked with numerous internal and inter-state conflicts which have strained already weak economies and caused untold human suffering. The picture is a harrowing and familiar one: Tens of thousands of emaciated refugees trudging thousands of kilometres for safety across borders, inadequate and unsanitary refugee camps to accommodate them, poor food deliveries, equally exhausted host nations and weary aide donors burdened by Africa refugee fatigue.

Africa, no longer the pawn in an East-West ideological power struggle, cannot now cite this as a reason for its conflicts. Moreover, the restraining hand of ideological dependency has allowed for new conflicts and intensification of old ones. Clearly, Africa needs new methods to stop its haemorrhage. Thus, the OAU has made proposals to prevent, resolve and manage its conflicts. The proposals, in three options, are being discussed at the ongoing OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Dakar.

The options include institutionalizing the bureau of the OAU summit (comprising some OAU heads of state and government) as an organ of conflict resolution, establishing an African security council, or resuscitating the organization's moribund commission on mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

According to the OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, the institutionalized bureau would be the best political organ for the prevention of conflict through diplomacy. If institutionalized, the bureau would be the supreme organ responsible for peace-making and peace-keeping operations. It would provide the general guidelines for the OAU's conflict resolution mechanisms.

One of the advantages of the bureau is that it would not mean establishing a completely new organ, as would the creation of an African security council. Moreover, the bureau's existence would not need the resuscitation of the commission on mediation, conciliation and arbitration, which has never functioned since its establishment. The bureau has conducted the OAU's business of mediation, albeit on an ad hoc basis.

The establishment of a security council has often been the subject of discussion by OAU member states although its creation has been greeted with disfavour by most.

Fears have been that if modeled after the UN Security Council, permanent members would sit on the council at the exclusion of others. This would negate the OAU principle of the sovereign equality of all member states. The advantage of the bureau over the Security Council is that while not all member states of the OAU would serve on the former, at one go, all would do so at one time or another. Membership on the bureau is for one year.

Moreover, the bureau already has institutional links with the three principle organs of the OAU: the assembly, the council and the secretariat and it can be convened at

short notice, unlike the summit. The OAU's mediation, conciliation and arbitration commission is presently the only institutionalised framework for the settlement of disputes. However, its dormancy is explicable in that OAU member states engaged in conflict have preferred political to judicial processes to settle their differences. As an instrument to settle intra-state conflicts, it is even more inadequate. An article of the commission's protocol states that it shall have jurisdiction over disputes between states only. Overcoming this weakness by amending the protocol to include intra-state conflicts is unrealistic. It is unlikely that governments would allow rebels or other opponents within a country to be given equal status before a tribunal trying to settle their internal conflicts.

The bureau is considered a better solution for the settlement of intra-state disputes because its diplomatic and discreet approaches are seen as the best possible way to bring opposing parties into discussion. For these reasons, Salim is recommending that the bureau of the summit assume the responsibility of dealing with the intra-state and inter-state disputes.

**Government, MDD Sign Peace Accord in Libreville**  
*AB2406214592 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Well, our technician is signaling us that Mahamat Ngosomiar has just established telephone contact with us and [words indistinct] Ngartar [not further identified] has just entered our studio to ask him some questions:

[Ngartar] On the line from Libreville we have our correspondent Mahamat Ngosomiar. So, Ngosomiar, can you confirm if the peace agreement has already been signed?

[Ngosomiar] Yes, it has already been signed.

[Ngartar] Ngosomiar, as a journalist, you attended the signing of this agreement. What are your impressions?

[Ngosomiar] [Words indistinct] the agreement was signed in Libreville at 1800 between the Chadian Government and the representative of the Movement for Democracy and Development, MDD [words indistinct]. Thus, after more than two decades of war, the two sides have today shown their determination to rebuild and to develop their country.

[Ngartar] One last question. Were you inquisitive enough to look at the content of this agreement? If yes, what are its main points?

[Ngosomiar] Ngartar, I must say that up to now, we do not know the exact content of this accord. But, we think that it deals with the insertion of the MDD forces in the

ranks of the Chadian National Army and some guarantees which.... [changes thought] I do not have the agreement on hand, and we hope to come back to the major points of the accord, notably the problem of desertion.

[Ngartar] Thank you, Mahamat Ngosomiar. We hope to come back to the content of this agreement as soon as you return to Ndjamena.

[Paris AFP in French at 1911 GMT on 24 June in a report datelined Libreville adds: "A 'peace accord' was signed this evening between the Chadian Government and the Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD, the armed opposition to President Idriss Deby's regime), it was learned from official sources in Libreville.

[“The agreement took place during a ceremony presided over by Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, at the Libreville presidential palace. It was signed by Ali Mahamat Zene Ali Fadel, the minister of public health and social affairs and MDD deputy chairman Brahim Malla Mahamat. The document, which was made public shortly after the signing, states the determination of the two sides to 'give priority to dialogue in resolving the country's problems' and stipulates that 'peace and security are the prerequisites to national reconstruction and building of democracy.' The agreement provides for the 'end of any military action between the National Army and the western Armed Forces (the MDD armed wing) and of support to a force hostile toward either of the two parties.' It also provides for the 'immediate release (...) of anyone arrested in combat or elsewhere, or detained due to his membership in the MDD.'”]

### Ethiopia

#### Meles Reacts to OLF Withdrawal From Government

EA2506083092 Addis Ababa *Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic* 1700 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] President Meles Zenawi stated today that the transitional charter, which is the outcome of the struggle and sacrifice of numerous people, will not be abolished by the steps taken by the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF]. President Meles Zenawi stated this today when he gave a news conference to local and foreign journalists. Our reporter Negash Muhammad has sent us the following report from this news conference:

[Begin recording] In an address this evening to the Ethiopian people and a news conference for local and foreign journalists, President Meles Zenawi affirmed that if the OLF wants to continue the struggle in peace, the door is still open. There is nothing to hinder it. An organization, however, which prohibits the freedom of movement of people and disrupts peace and uses armed forces to do this, should be controlled by the Armed Forces of the Transitional Government, since this is their responsibility, the president said.

The Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government has made numerous efforts to stop clashes and war from breaking out. One of its efforts was to send a letter inviting OLF members to be present at the emergency meeting it held on 20 June, but there was no response from the OLF. On 23 June the OLF stated that the Transitional Government had been dissolved and that it has withdrawn from it, according to President Meles.

In addition, the OLF rejected the efforts of four mediators from four countries to discuss the matter. Even now, the Council of Representatives and the president himself will make efforts, for the sake of peace, to resolve the problem, if the OLF encamps its forces. The OLF army, which was encamped in eight places, has been out of its camps since 19 June. This army is now impeding the freedom of movement of peaceful people on highways, the president explained.

The president went on to say that if we had followed the terms of our earlier agreement, the Transitional Government's forces would have hit the OLF forces on 18 June when they began leaving their camps. Giving priority to peace and in order to look for political alternatives, however, it was decided not to take any measures against the OLF army.

The president then expressed his belief that there will not be a long war, as feared, because this is not the desire of the people and because the OLF stance does not represent the people's stance.

Regarding the elections, President Meles Zenawi said that although the OLF and some political organizations pulled out of the elections, the recent elections reflect the desire of the people for democracy. Even if we say that

the elections have been carried out and manifested the people's progress in democratic culture, we do not mean that there were no mistakes. Mistakes are possible. According to the president, it is always possible and necessary to learn from mistakes and to take corrective measures. [end recording]

#### CLF Troops Leave Bases, Claim EPRDF Attack

AB2406170592 Paris *AFP in English* 1423 GMT 24 Jun 92

[By Jean-Pierre Campagne]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, June 24 (AFP)—Ethiopia's separatist Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) has pulled out of the government and parliament, deliberately choosing to break completely with its former allies led by President Meles Zenawi.

The OLF and three other movements had already boycotted regional elections in Ethiopia on Sunday, accusing the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) of harassing their candidates. OLF troops had left their bases Wednesday after one of the movement's leaders, Neddi Guedema, said they had been attacked there by EPRDF soldiers.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen warned in Washington on Tuesday that the OLF decision announced that day meant "a danger of a return to civil war in Ethiopia." "It would be difficult to call the elections completely free and fair," Cohen added. [passage omitted]

No results had been issued Wednesday from the internationally monitored which were aimed at voting in regional governments with broad local powers for the first time after decades of imperial and military rule. [sentence as received] The outcome, which officials said should be announced within some 10 days of the poll at most, is widely expected not only to be a first electoral test for the EPRDF but also an indication of real support for the OLF. [passage omitted]

### Kenya

#### Moi Announces Candidacy for President

EA2506080092 Nairobi *Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English* 1300 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today declared that he was going to contest the seat of the Presidency in the forthcoming multiparty general elections.

The president noted that the forthcoming general elections will be different from the previous ones as the president will have to be elected directly by the wananchi [citizens]. He therefore appealed to all Kenyans above 18

years to register as voters before the deadline so as to be able to elect leaders of their choice. The president told Kenyans to choose wisely which party to support.

The president was addressing thousands of wananchi at (Kiritini) market, (Gachoka) division in Embu district [Eastern Province]. He told Kenyans to remain united even at this time of political pluralism so that the country may reach greater heights of development. The president also reiterated that KANU [Kenya African National Union] will hold preliminary elections to elect the most popular candidates to contest the general elections on a KANU ticket. This, the president noted, will enable KANU to field a strong team of candidates to ensure victory for the party. [passage omitted]

### **Moi Hosts Dinner for Eritre's Afewerki**

*EA2406212092 Nairobi KNA in English 0758 GMT  
24 Jun 92*

[Text] Nairobi, 24th June (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi last night said that the new state of Eritrea would have an important role to play in African affairs, particularly in the pursuit of peace and regional cooperation. The president said that Kenya and Eritrea shared identical views on various issues, especially those in regard to the respect of African dignity.

President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, during a dinner he hosted in honour of the visiting secretary-general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, Mr Isayas Afewerki. The Eritrean leader is on a five-day working visit to Kenya.

President Moi pledged Kenya's support and cooperation in the search for solutions to the pressing problems of drought, famine and refugees in the continent. He stated that the search for peace was the most essential requirement for Africa if the numerous problems brought about by food shortages were to be averted.

In reply, Mr Afewerki said that Africa stood out above all other continents as a troubled land where peace and stability have been elusive. He added that the search for peace called for efforts of all nations as this was the only pre-condition for any meaningful progress in Africa.

### **Border Security Discussed With Ethiopia**

*EA2406220292 Nairobi KNA in English 0945 GMT  
24 Jun 92*

[Text] Moyale, 24 June (KNA)—Kenya and Ethiopian Governments have agreed to strengthen their cooperation in discouraging hostilities between warring tribes along their common borders.

The agreement was reached yesterday [23rd June] during a border administrators' meeting held in [the] Ethiopian town of Moyale and attended by a high-powered delegation from both countries.

The aim of the joint meeting was to discuss matters pertaining to border security and cooperation between the administrators, security personnel and the residents of the two sister countries.

The Kenya delegation was led by the Rift Valley provincial commissioner (PC) Mr Yusuf Haji, who chaired the joint meeting. Others included the north eastern PC, Mr Amos Bore, Turkana District Commissioner (DC) Mr John de Masiani, Mandera DC Mr Eliud Parsankul, Wajir DC Mr Peter Raburu, Marsabit DC Mr Paul Olando and other high-ranking government officials, while the 19-man Ethiopian team was headed by the army commander of the southern front, Mr Hayelon Araya.

Issues discussed during the meeting included control of livestock stealing across the border, exchange of information on criminal activities and general cooperation on all matters.

The meeting resolved that similar border meetings at all levels, especially at village elders level, be held regularly in order to enhance good-neighbourliness.

It was further resolved that smuggling across the border be discouraged and that civilians be disarmed in order to enhance security along the borders.

On refugees the delegates agreed that the international protocol governing the refugees should be adhered to strictly.

### **KANU Issues Statement on Voter Registration**

*EA2406151092 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT  
23 Jun 92*

[Text] [no dateline as received] (KNA)—The following is the full text of a statement by the secretary-general of the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union], Mr Joseph Kamotho, regarding TARGET.

KANU headquarters regards as cheap propaganda many of the politically curried news items and opinions appearing in the edition of the recently relaunched TARGET newspaper, organ of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) dated 15th June. The newspaper claims that opposition parties have forged a "common front" to derail the ongoing voters' registration exercise and eventually to dislodge the KANU government.

The NCCK's efforts aimed at uniting the opposition are well known and do not worry KANU at all. It is interesting that all the individuals who lead the various emergent opposition parties are "interim" officials and that they are all as yet to be elected and mandated from the grassroots. It is also interesting that the NCCK has found no cure-all for the internal squabbles and competition for leadership with which some of the opposition parties are riddled.

In its highly biased round-up of the first stages of the ongoing voters' registration exercise, TARGET has published exactly what its sponsors (NCCK) would like to appear in print in order primarily to mislead wananchi [citizens] and dupe foreign observers of the Kenyan scene.

All the figures cited by the newspaper are erroneous and misleading. [In] a provocative article appearing in the newspaper and headed "A Crisis Looms Over Voters' Registration", it is claimed: "According to the opposition leaders, the commission headed by Justice J.R. Chesonni is a KANU rigging machinery that would be used to deny Kenyans their constitutional rights".

Assuming that the seditious content of the nonsensical claim will be attended to by the appropriate authorities, KANU headquarters would like to point out that the Electoral Commission was constitutionally set up by his excellency the president. It is not a KANU outfit and nor is it a "KANU rigging machinery".

There is no provision in the Kenya Constitution obliging the government of the day to enjoin the opposition or any other factions to the mooting and setting up of an electoral commission or of any other statutory commission.

Kenyans have become eminently affluent and politically aware and will not be fooled by the NCCK's propaganda. By the time the current voters' registration exercise ends, tens of thousands of wananchi will have registered as voters.

KANU reiterated its assurance to the entire nation that the forthcoming multi-party elections will be democratic, free and fair.

### Somalia

#### USC Spokesman on BBC Interview With SSDF

E42506092592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu  
in Somali 1700 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Today a spokesman for the United Somali Congress [USC] replied to the BBC interview with Somali Salvation Democratic Front spokesman Mohamed Abshir Waldeh broadcast on the "Focus of Africa" program on 22 June. On many occasions Abshir has given baseless reports about the USC, and the USC spokesman clarified that it has no hand in or connection to the civil war going on in Bari and Nugal regions [in northeastern Somalia]. Instead, the USC sees this fighting as ignited by the raging fires the Manifesto Group and their supporters have lit among Somali people in general and among organizations fighting for justice in particular.

For this reason the USC calls upon the Somali people wherever they may be to remain alert and counter the red-hot fires the [Manifesto] Group is spreading among the Somali people, said the USC spokesman.

The USC and its allies, under the United Forces of the Somali Liberation Army, are busy working on ways to end the civil war animosities and call for the settlement of the problem through understanding and brotherhood, concluded the spokesman.

### Tanzania

#### Germany's Von Weizsaecker Continues Visit

E42406212592 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jun 92

[From the press review]

[Text] The lead story on the front page of DAILY NEWS says President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has called for a new global economic balance with developing countries to promote trade instead of depending on aid from rich countries. He was addressing a joint press conference with the German president at State House, Dar es Salaam, yesterday [23 June]. UHURU reports on the same event but quoted President Mwinyi as saying that the end of the cold war in this world did not bring any relief to African countries, as they were forced to obey orders from the one camp only because there was no other place to run for help. He said there were two camps in the past.

[In the same newscast, the station also reported: "The visiting German president, Mr Richard von Weizsaecker, goes to Zanzibar today for a one-day visit during which he will hold talks with the president of Zanzibar, Mr Salmin Amour."]

[Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili at 1600 GMT on 24 June then reports: "The Zanzibar president, Dr. Salmin Amour today held talks with his guest, German President Dr. Richard von Weizsaecker at the State House in Zanzibar. During the talks Dr. Salmin briefed his guest on the Zanzibar situation and the need for various German companies to come and invest in Zanzibar with a view to helping efforts to develop the Zanzibar economy. He said that Zanzibar has great potential which up to now has not been fully exploited, especially in tourism, fisheries, and the industrial sector. He asked German companies to hurry and invest in convenient areas which have not yet been occupied, following numerous applications coming in from various companies. Also, Dr. Salmin asked the German Government to help Zanzibar in developing educational standards in the country. On politics, Dr. Salmin told his guest that despite the fact that Zanzibar has numerous tribes, it has nevertheless succeeded in fighting tribalism. The Zanzibar president thanked the German Government for the aid it is providing to Zanzibar. For his part, President von Weizsaecker called on German and Zanzibar experts to meet and see what could be done regarding the matters Dr. Salmin mentioned and to develop economic cooperation between the two sides."]

Dr. von Weizsaecker, accompanied by his wife Mari-anne, left Zanzibar this afternoon for Dar es Salaam to continue his visit."]

**Official Notes Arrests for Economic Sabotage**

*EA2406222292 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Parliament was told that from the time the war on economic sabotage started in November 1990 until December 1991, the government obtained more than 433.3 million shillings and foreign currency valued at more than 705.7 million shillings for the nation.

Answering a question in parliament today, the deputy minister for home affairs, Judge Edward Mwesiumo,

said that nearly 36,400 people had been arrested on suspicion of sabotaging the economy and that more than 11,600 of those who appeared in court were punished. The remaining cases are still being heard. The deputy minister said that no one was pardoned by presidential amnesty after being found guilty of the offense.

Answering another question, Honorable Judge Mwesiumo said property valued at more than 304.1 million shillings, which included government money and that of parastatals, was retrieved in the country following various thefts in 1991. Judge Mwesiumo told parliament that the rescue of property and money was a result of the great effort of the police force in conducting its ordinary investigations in various searches, in cooperation with defense groups.

**De Klerk Proposes 2-Day ANC-Government Meeting**  
*MB2406171492 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1703 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and the government should meet as soon as possible for two full days in order to get negotiations back on track and to break the current impasse, President F W de Klerk said on Wednesday night.

The government would continue with all its energy and full commitment to secure a negotiated settlement in the interests of all South Africans, Mr de Klerk told an international news conference on Wednesday night.

No date had been set for the talks, as the government did not want to unilaterally set a specific date, Mr de Klerk said. The date had to be mutually agreed on with the ANC.

The president's news conference follows a full day of talks at a cabinet meeting to discuss the ANC's dramatic suspension of bilateral negotiations and peace talks at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

On Tuesday evening ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa blamed the break-off of talks on the government's alleged complicity in township violence. The move was precipitated by last week's Boipatong massacre, in which 45 people are now believed to have been killed. Mr Ramaphosa, pressed on the future of talks with the government, conceded that the ANC would have to meet Mr de Klerk to discuss the demands that would have to be met before Codesa negotiations could resume.

On Wednesday evening, Mr de Klerk said Boipatong was a tragedy and the government shared in the grief of those who had lost loved ones. However, he rejected the ANC allegations of state involvement in violence as without foundation and inflammatory.

He then gave the assurance that he would work night and day to get the negotiations back on track. He wanted to see the two-day talks take place as soon as possible.

Referring back to the violence, President de Klerk said he rejected in the strongest terms the "constant insinuations that the government is involved in violence".

The government had nothing to gain from violence, he said, reiterating the government's commitment to impartial utilisation of the security forces.

He had suggested to Mr Justice Richard Goldstone that he proceed with the investigation into the Boipatong massacre as soon as possible, and that one or more experts of local or international standing be invited to evaluate police investigations of the Boipatong tragedy.

Mr de Klerk said it would be a "terrible tragedy" if all the work done at Codesa was nullified. Much had been achieved and they were "so near workable solutions". He rejected charges that the government wanted to cling to power.

He believed that protracted negotiations would only play in the hands of radicals.

Asked about the possibility of South African athletes being barred from the Olympic Games, he said: "It would be a pity if innocent South Africans should be punished for the dastardly deeds of murderers". He believed international sport contacts would only serve as an encouragement for a peaceful negotiations process.

On the question of international involvement to break the impasse, Mr de Klerk said: "The government reiterates its firm stand against foreign interference in South Africa's affairs. We however welcome international community interest in developments in South Africa. The government has nothing to hide." The government would welcome international fact-finding missions, he added.

Mr de Klerk said when the government met the ANC, the government would also like to raise obstacles it had identified in regard to the negotiation process. These included the consequences of the ANC's plans for mass action, the violence, inflammatory and unacceptable rhetoric, as well as defamatory and false accusations against political leaders. Mr de Klerk added the government also intended to have similar discussions with other parties.

The time had come for political leaders, through negotiations, to take hands and create political stability. Furthermore, these leaders should influence their supporters not to use violence as a political instrument.

Mr de Klerk again said he was angered by accusations that the government was involved in murder. "I reject that in the strongest possible terms. There is nothing to gain from that."

Reacting to the ANC's demands for an elected constituent assembly, Mr de Klerk said there had been "no fundamental difference at Codesa in this respect". He also said that funds had already been allocated to ensure that the question of migrant hostels be given urgent attention.

Asked whether Codesa had outlived its purpose, he said "I'm not against streamlining Codesa". Mr de Klerk said Codesa had its own shortcomings and he would be quite open to suggestions on improving its efficiency. Solutions could not only be found in bilateral discussions with the ANC, said Mr de Klerk. A broad consensus would be required for a new constitution to be acceptable.

Again referring to the violence, Mr de Klerk said despite the organised resistance to his visit to Boipatong on Saturday, he had driven through the area "for seven or eight minutes and people waved at me and were

friendly". "People were standing at a fence in front in their houses and reaching out to me."

Mr de Klerk said he had cancelled an appointment with the kwaNdebele legislative assembly on Thursday and would be locked in discussions with senior advisers to plan "the road ahead". Furthermore, a Commonwealth leader would visit him soon in South Africa while Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was scheduled to meet the secretary-general of the UN soon.

### TV Carries Statement

*MB2406191792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Statement by President F.W. de Klerk at a news conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 24 June—recorded]

[Text] We believe that fundamental discussions must be held on the obstacles which they have raised in their statement and also on the obstacles which the government has identified which include, *inter alia*, the consequences of the ANC's [African National Congress] plans for mass action, the current violence in South Africa, inflammatory and unacceptable rhetoric, and defamatory and false accusations against political leaders. We suggest two full days for such discussions, and we would like to see that take place as soon as possible.

The government also intends to have similar discussions with other parties. These talks should have as their purpose the resumption of negotiations to bring about a united, nonracial, and democratic South Africa as soon as possible. That is what we are working for.

On the question of international involvement, the government reiterates its firm stand against foreign interference in South Africa's internal affairs. On the question, therefore, we say that we must be recognized as a sovereign, independent country. We are not to be compared with Namibia; we are not to be compared with the old Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. We, however, welcome the international community's interest in developments in South Africa. The government has nothing to hide. It is helpful that members of the international community acquaint themselves with the facts surrounding the violence, *inter alia* through fact-finding commissions.

The government is committed to the impartial utilization of the security forces and to the termination of violence. I have taken note of Mr. Justice Goldstone's stated intention of investigating the Boipatong tragedy, and have requested him to proceed with this investigation as soon as possible. I have also requested him, at his discretion, to arrange for a suitably qualified person of international repute to join his commission as assessor. The South African Police has, moreover, suggested that I should request Mr. Justice Goldstone to invite one or more experts of international standing to evaluate police investigations of the Boipatong tragedy.

Violence in South Africa must come to an end, and I tonight recommit the total dedication, in an impartial manner, of our security services to play their full part, but I would like to reiterate my call upon all political leaders that we must do something over and above that which the security forces can do. We must, through negotiation, take hands and create political stability, create confidence in the process of negotiation. We must find ways and means, as political leaders, to jointly and severally influence all South Africans, and specifically in each party's case—the followers and supporters of each party—*influence them to stand away from violence as a political instrument.*

Our country, all its leaders and all its people have reached a very important moment of truth. Much has been achieved already in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. We've been so near to real workable solutions, we've built consensus on so many central aspects; it would be a terrible tragedy if all the good work which has been done there is, somehow or another, nullified by this moment in which we find ourselves.

And I give the assurance to the people of South Africa that I will work day and night to get negotiations back on track again.

### Further Remarks

*MB2506133692 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 25 June 92*

[Text] In a speech read on his behalf by the minister of home affairs, Mr. Louis Pienaar, at the opening of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly at kwaMhlanga this morning, Mr. de Klerk said that now more than ever before there rested a great responsibility on the shoulders of every political leader to keep the negotiations on track. He said the tremendous challenge now facing Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] was that it must overcome the setbacks and the deadlocks of Codesa II. Mr. de Klerk said that all political leaders should refrain from enticing their followers to act in a spirit contrary to real and honest negotiations. He added that unfortunately certain leaders and political organizations had apparently decided to do exactly the opposite and had embarked on smear campaigns, disruptive actions, and strategies which militated against the essence of negotiations.

### ANC Calls De Klerk Proposals 'Superficial'

*MB2406193392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1919 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday criticised as superficial President F W de Klerk's response to its demands.

The ANC further said Mr de Klerk's proposed two-day summit would not be useful as the government was not addressing the issues raised by the movement's National Executive Committee.

"The collapse of the negotiation process is a result of the violence involving the regime's security forces and surrogates, as well as its refusal to accept a democratic settlement and its implications."

The ANC also described as ludicrous Mr de Klerk's identification of its mass action policy as an obstacle to negotiations.

"This reinforces our suspicions that the campaign of violence is aimed at preventing the people from undertaking legitimate protest to give voice to their grievances."

The ANC criticised Mr de Klerk's decision to focus on "allegedly defamatory statements" rather than "the wholesale slaughter of people".

The government's rejection of the proposal for an international violence monitoring committee showed it had a lot to hide, the statement said.

"Their proposals fall far short of what the situation warrants."

The ANC alleged Mr de Klerk's statement was a diversion from the real plans the cabinet was hatching throughout the day.

#### Preparations for ANC-Government Meeting

MB2506110792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0941 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Pretoria June 25 SAPA—President F. W. de Klerk was locked in discussions with his advisers in Pretoria on Thursday morning to prepare for a meeting with the African National Congress [ANC] in a bid to get negotiations back on track.

A spokesman for Mr de Klerk said there was no indication when the government and ANC leadership would meet.

Mr de Klerk told a news conference on Wednesday he thought this meeting should be held "as soon as possible", and he had cancelled appointments for Thursday in order to prepare for such a meeting.

Mr de Klerk also indicated on Wednesday that, "to the best of my knowledge a very important person of the Commonwealth is on his way to South Africa and I have already indicated that we will meet".

He added that Foreign Minister Pik Botha was "on his way to meet, somewhere in Africa, the secretary-general of the United Nations".

A foreign affairs spokesman on Thursday said he was unable to confirm reports from Dakar that Mr Botha would meet ANC President Nelson Mandela there this

weekend. The spokesman said he was not in a position to expand on the other meetings.

ANC Spokeswoman Gill Marcus has also denied knowledge of the Dakar meeting.

The ANC on Thursday afternoon issued a statement in which it said press reports from Senegal that Mr. Mandela was to meet OAU Chairman President Babangida of Nigeria, UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus-Ghali and Mr. Botha in Abuja were "incorrect".

Meanwhile, SABC radio news reported that a foreign affairs spokesman in Pretoria said no visits by Mr. Botha to Africa or to Mr. Ghali had been finalised. He declined to comment further.

The ANC said it was aware, through its office at the UN, that Gen Babangida intended to invite Mr. Ghali, Mr. Mandela and Mr. Botha to meet him in Abuja, Nigeria, on Saturday [27 June].

"The visit by Mr. Botha is, according to our information, unrelated to the invitation extended to Mr. Mandela," the ANC statement said.

"Neither the president of Nigeria nor the secretary general of the OAU was able to make contact with Mr. Mandela, due to time zone and scheduling problems, to put the request to him.

"The ANC is thus surprised to find the proposed meeting reported as a certainty."

The ANC said Mr. Mandela would still meet Mr. Ghali in Dakar next week as planned. After the OAU meeting the ANC leader would visit Nigeria and Tanzania as previously arranged.

#### COSATU Mobilizes To Continue Mass Action

MB2406154992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1456 GMT 24 Jun 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Statement of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Executive Committee on the Current Crisis" issued by COSATU on 24 June]

[Text] Our country faces a national crisis. Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II and the Boipatong massacre clearly reveals that the agenda of De Klerk is to smash any movement to real democracy in our country.

COSATU joins our allies in calling for a national day of mourning on June 29th 1992, to commemorate De Klerk's victims in Boipatong.

COSATU is fully supportive of the decision of the African National Congress to break off talks until we are convinced that there is an unambiguous commitment from the regime to accept majority rule. For us this means a cast iron commitment from the regime to

interim mechanisms to level the playing field, and most importantly an agreement on rapid movement to hold elections for a constituent assembly, by at the latest, the end of December 1992.

In addition to the decisive action needed to end state-sponsored terrorism, there is national crisis being created by corruption and economic mismanagement.

Millions of people are starving, food prices soaring on a daily basis, drought is ravaging the country, millions are unemployed, tens of thousands [are] being retrenched, and workers are being paid starvation wages. All COSATU affiliates and regions will be coming together in a national living wage conference on June 30 to address these issues, and intensify our struggles for jobs for all, a living wage, and against economic mismanagement by this regime.

COSATU has begun widespread mobilisation of its members in line with the alliance programme of action, to remove this corrupt and violent regime from power. Our programme of rolling mass action has begun and will continue until we achieve democracy. COSATU, together with our allies, will also be mounting a major international campaign to this end, including mobilisation of all international trade unions and solidarity movements.

The regime remains the single most serious obstacle to progress towards democracy. Our campaign for democracy is aimed not only at breaking the political logjam at Codesa, but also ensuring that this criminal government is removed from power as rapidly as possible.

Business must make its choice now. Our members are not prepared to continue enduring the ravages of poverty, murder, joblessness, while they tell us to be patient. Rather, business must concretely demonstrate, through action, that it is genuinely concerned about the plight facing the majority in our country. Further they must undertake not to victimise workers who embark on action, since they will be telling us that they have decided to take the side of De Klerk's regime.

Our members are mobilising for a decisive national action to ensure the speediest possible transition to democracy. The speed of change is no longer in De Klerk's hands. We cannot afford one extra day under De Klerk's rule.

The quickest, and most logical route to democracy is to have democratic elections for a sovereign constituent assembly. Those who are delaying this movement towards elections will be exposed to South Africans, and to the world, as those who don't want democracy.

**Minister Meyer on Prospects for Continued Talks**  
*MB2406200592 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
 in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Interview with Roelf Meyer, minister of constitutional development, by Lester Venter, in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Venter] Good evening, Mr. Meyer. Mr. Meyer, the African National Congress [ANC] wants to talk to the government about its demands. The government wants to talk about the crisis in negotiations. Does the government have a plan for the continuation of negotiations?

[Meyer] Let me say first of all that there is no crisis in negotiations, except from the ANC's viewpoint. The situation in which we now find ourselves is exclusively a result of the ANC's actions and views expressed over the past few days. We believe that it is totally unnecessary, but at the same time it is the government's view, intention, and commitment to ensure at all times that the negotiation process continues.

For this reason we are ready and willing to negotiate, not only with the ANC but also with every other party which matters, to ensure that the negotiation process continues, because we believe that it is the only solution. In the end, this will ensure success in finding a peaceful solution in South Africa. So, our reaction today was to say: Well, we regret the fact and we think it was unnecessary for the ANC to take this stand, but we are prepared to talk to them for the sake of negotiations. But we will not only talk about the ANC's so-called demands and the government will not be intimidated; it will not be prescribed to by threats and demands about how negotiations should proceed. It will also not be prescribed to by ultimatum.

So, we are prepared to talk. We are indeed prepared to listen to the complaints about stumbling blocks in the way of negotiations, but we also have a few issues we would like to raise. For this reason, we say to the ANC: Good, let us sit, not only for a few hours, let us sit over two days and let us talk about the issues bothering you, but you will also have to listen to us because there are also a few issues that we want to raise in the process.

[Venter] The specific point made by the ANC is that it does not want to talk about anything other than its demands. In addition to that, you say that a crisis does not exist, but if the ANC insists that it will not go further in discussions, other than to discuss its demands, would you not agree that there is definitely a crisis? What will the government do if the ANC does not want to enter into discussions?

[Meyer] Well, once again it rests on the ANC if the ANC does adopt that attitude. In other words, if it really places a stumbling block in the path of negotiations and persists in doing so, then it will be a crisis caused by the ANC. If this happens we will have to react to this. The fact of the

matter, however, is that the ANC, despite the statement yesterday, immediately telephoned and said they want to talk to us. In other words, they also apparently have realized that there is no other way out. We must talk. We must negotiate.

[Venter] Could this mean that the discussion is moving from the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] forum to another forum?

[Meyer] I do not think it is advisable to talk about this at this stage. Codesa is, in any event, at this time considerably scaled down compared to what it was earlier. This was a unanimous agreement taken during Codesa Two. We also agreed that it is a good move to restructure Codesa. The fact of the matter is that the forum in which this will take place can be negotiated. From the beginning, Codesa was an informal, multiparty conference brought about to start the process of negotiation in South Africa. Eventually, in other words at the end, we will have a constitutional body or a constitutionmaking body in which the final, new constitution will be drafted for South Africa. This process in which we are currently engaged is, in a certain sense, a preparation for that final process. So, the body is not more important, the key issue is that we should continue negotiations.

[Venter] I just want to get back to that point: Is it enough to merely say that if the ANC does not want to talk, then it is a crisis and that it is the ANC's fault? I mean, this still leaves the country in a difficult situation. Is it also not the government's responsibility to propose a solution to that crisis?

[Meyer] I want to react to a number of issues you raised. In the first instance let us say that the government, at the negotiating table, wears, in a sense, two hats. On the one hand it is the government of the country. On the other hand it is, as the National Party, also involved in the process of negotiations. This means that on the one hand the government carries the responsibility of taking charge of the maintenance of security in the country. One of the reasons given by the ANC for their present stance concerns the issue of violence. I want to make it clear that the government is just as concerned about the subject of violence as any other party at the negotiating table. Further, we have a responsibility to ensure that violence is stopped and that we do not look at just one or more parties responsible for this violence, but that we in the end carry the responsibility to bring an end to violence.

So, against that background, if the ANC's problem concerns violence, let us talk about it because we are also concerned about this. To tell the truth, one cannot create a climate for real negotiations or find a successful, peaceful solution if we do not tackle the problem of violence. We are also serious about this. So, the first issue we think we have to discuss with the ANC concerns violence. This should also form part of their agenda, according to their statement yesterday.

[Venter] I want to come back to the issue of violence, but before we reach that point about the deadlock, does the

government view it as an option to continue on its own, with those parties, the eight parties sitting with the government at Codesa?

[Meyer] No, the government's view, from the very beginning, as you know, stated that we would approach negotiations from the view of all-inclusive participation by all parties; to put it another way, an inclusive approach, in other words, to get all parties relevant to South African politics around the negotiating table. We said at the very beginning we would like to see everyone, from the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to the CP [Conservative Party], even the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. Some of them are not there. As far as we are concerned the ANC is an important party. Mr. Ramaphosa said it this yesterday, himself. The ANC, the National Party, and others are the key parties in the process of negotiation. We acknowledge this. For this reason it is just as important for us to maintain the process on the basis of an inclusive approach so that the ANC as well as its allies can remain in the process.

[Venter] The government is going to call a parliamentary session, and did in fact call one, for 12 October. It said it will continue with the process on that date. What will the situation be like if the ANC feels that its demands were not met and that negotiations, as far as the ANC is concerned, are not on the right path?

[Meyer] Once again I want to emphasize that we will not be threatened by ANC demands. I want to state that clearly.

[Venter] But what will the situation be like then?

[Meyer] However, we will continue to negotiate. If the ANC desires bona fide negotiations, then I see us making definite and meaningful changes before 12 October. This will put us in a position to return to parliament with positive legislation which we can agree upon, for example, legislation on interim measures, so ...

[Venter, interrupting] And if the ANC, by that time, has not returned to the negotiation process?

[Meyer] I want to emphasize that the government feels that we should move forward over the coming months. It is in everyone's interest, even the ANC's. But if the ANC keeps stumbling blocks in the path of negotiations, then we will have to return, and inform Parliament on the situation. The president said this the other day. For this reason we must prepare for this, to hold the other parliamentary session in which Parliament can take note of the situation as it may exist at that stage, and decide on further necessary steps. This is not, however, what we want. We want a positive solution before that time arrives.

[Venter] Let us look closely at the demands and the reaction by the government. The concept of international intervention is becoming a reality. In this instance

you will have international observation which can be seen as a fine line between mediation and interference. How will the government continue to keep this fine distinction?

[Meyer] The government's view is that South Africa is a sovereign state. It has always been one. It has a constitution. It enjoys the status of a sovereign state. In other words, international interference is not suitable or desired in our situation. However, we feel that, even from the government's view, it could be to our advantage if there is international interest of a nature that will assist the process in South Africa. For this reason we said that observation, that is observation teams coming to the country to look into the situation, is not unacceptable. We have already had such groups recently, from the OAU and the European Community. This had positive results and there were positive reports on the progress and development in the negotiation process. We do not reject this. In this regard, the president announced tonight that he requested Judge Goldstone to select a person from the international judiciary to assist his commission of inquiry. This can be advantageous. This can in fact lend more credibility to the work of Goldstone and the process preparing us for a democratic South Africa.

[Venter] Concerning these proposals, what type of international institution and what type of individuals would be considered?

[Meyer] Well, at this stage I cannot prescribe to Judge Goldstone. This will depend on his good judgment. Two aspects are relevant here: the first one is to add an assessor to his own commission of inquiry. This, one expects, would be someone from the legal system, an international figure. Then we come to the other aspect also and this is, namely, that he will be able to add someone who is an expert in the area of police investigation, to specifically concentrate on the Boipatong incident, and this could also serve a good purpose.

[Venter] This question of international mediation, call it observation if you like, is the key element of the ANC's recent demands. To what extent do you feel that the president's reaction to this issue tonight takes into account this aspect or opens the possibilities for a solution reached between the parties, in accordance with the ANC's demands?

[Meyer] The president did not react to the ANC's demands tonight. The president addressed issues which he and the Cabinet believe are necessary, in order to bring about a definite solution concerning the Boipatong incident, because we are just as eager, on a credible basis, to get to the truth of the matter as far as Boipatong is concerned. This is the point made by the president. He did not react today to the ANC's demands. What he did say is that when we hold talks, when we sit over two days, then we will have an opportunity to discuss the ANC's demands, as well as our demands.

[Venter] Concern has been expressed that the ANC has painted itself into a corner as far as negotiations are concerned, in that its mass action campaign, to which it is committed, is linked to the fact that there is no progress in negotiations; therefore, the ANC cannot bring about progress in negotiations. Is that a problem that worries the government?

[Meyer] In the first place, I do not think the ANC is concerned about the progress, because I think the pace of change on the road to reform has actually been very good. But it seems to me that the ANC is especially concerned about two or three things. One problem is apparently that the ANC is determined to obtain or grab power for itself through force. I think it is still the main point on its agenda. Whether this is brought about through negotiations or mass action, it is striving toward this. We are not prepared to be led into such a trap, if this is indeed what it is trying to do. Second, it is possible that, with the possibility of a future election in South Africa, the ANC realizes that it is losing support, and that it has not made as much progress as it hoped among its own support base. This could also be a reason for taking the step it is busy with at the moment. Third, and I think I am not wrong in saying this, the ANC's personal attacks, reprehensible attacks, on the state president proves one thing, and that is that the state president is indeed, from a political perspective, the biggest thorn in its side. They know that the president's popularity and respect, enjoyed not only internationally but increasingly also, locally, among the local population, black, white, colored, everyone, is to them indeed a great source of concern. On that point, I get the impression that the ANC is busy with its own agenda, to move away almost from the negotiation process, to use all methods at its disposal, unacceptable in a democracy or for the democratic process in South Africa. What we want to say is: Come back to the negotiation process. Let us talk like sensible people and let us stick to the rules of the game suitable to all of us.

[Venter] Let us look briefly at the underlying problems of violence. The focus is entirely on the Goldstone Commission. Does this mean that the National Peace Accord is not working as it should be?

[Meyer] I think the problem with the Peace Accord, if there is one, is the fact that the political leaders, and political leaders at various levels, are not succeeding in getting the message across to the structures on the ground. On more than one occasion, I personally visited unrest areas, Alexandra, Phola Park, Imbali, and others. It struck me each time that there is one outstanding factor, and that is the tension on the ground between the various factions, mainly, the ANC and Inkatha. This is the main cause of violence. Until we instill calm in these people on the ground, as well as political leaders, then peace accords and other things will not help us. In the first place, we have this responsibility as political leaders and this holds true for everyone.

[Venter] You talk about the parties involved in the violence, now one's impression concerning the causes of the violence is formed by media reports and I want to add here several personal discussions with neutral black and white South Africans, who feel that the Zulu-speaking residents of hostels forms a very large part of the problem, concerning the continuation of violence. Further, they feel that these hostel residents are being favored by the police. Do you accept that such a perception does exist, justified or unjustified? What do you feel about this?

[Meyer] I think there are several perceptions, misconceptions also, among many people, and this depends on what side of the political spectrum you stand. I do not want to say that this is impossible, but let me remind you about one single example, in the latest violence, linked to the Boipatong incident, on the night of 3 April this year, if I remember correctly, 23 people were murdered in Crossroads on the East Rand. They were, reportedly, Inkatha supporters. The same situation unfolding in Boipatong existed there. Now, the difference is, reportedly, that ANC supporters were involved as victims in Boipatong. In other words, I think misconceptions exist in the minds of many people. Unfortunately, we see now a tragic event, the totally contemptible events of Boipatong, being used for propaganda purposes and I do not think it is fitting.

[Venter] Mr. Meyer, for our English-speaking viewers Mr. Meyer, we are talking about perceptions. Do you nevertheless feel that these perceptions, as you regard them from your standpoint as a government minister is unfair, nevertheless, do you not feel that they are undermining the moral standpoint of the government?

[Meyer] I have no doubt that, that is the case and we are concerned about that. And for that reason we will do our utmost to ensure that every problem relating to Boipatong is being resolved, also in connection with the culprits, that must be brought to justice. But it's also important that we start talking about what is the real cause of the problem. It doesn't help to point fingers like the ANC is doing all the time. ANC is pointing fingers only at government. They are fulfilling the role, typically, of an opposition group, as it is at the moment. We're used to it from the government's point of view, but what we're saying is, it is not very useful under the current circumstances, the role that they're playing to make propaganda out of a situation that we all should try and jointly resolve.

[Venter] Mr. Meyer, to sum up this discussion, you said in the beginning that you believe it's either not a crisis facing us now, or alternatively, a crisis made by only one party. Nevertheless, let's call it then a problem. How deep is the problem really and what are the prospects for the continuation of negotiations?

[Meyer] Negotiation is a difficult process and we've all known that at the moment we started it two years ago and in the process ahead of us there will still remain some problems. I've no doubt about that. This current one we'll

have to resolve, like we have resolved others in the past and it's for that reason that we have entered into the process again now, to say to the ANC, let's start talking bilaterally. Let's go and sit down. You have problems, we have problems. Let's go and sit down and find out what would be the best way to resolve this for the sake of South Africa and the total nation.

[Venter] Mr. Meyer, thank you very much.

### Buthelezi Fears ANC Pullout Could Bring War

MB2406194892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1922 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Ulundi June 24 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Council] withdrawal from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the organisation's mass action campaign was the worst kind of political tantrum imaginable and could lead to civil war, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned on Wednesday.

In a statement to SAPA, Chief Buthelezi said the ANC's withdrawal from Codesa, however it was presented to the world, was in fact a withdrawal from the negotiation process.

Codesa was the "only show in town" and thwarting Codesa was akin to trying to thwart mainstream politics, said the kwaZulu chief minister.

Chief Buthelezi predicted the reconstruction of the negotiation process would only take place at tremendous national cost.

"This cost will have to be paid firstly in terms of a tragic loss of life in what could emerge as a civil war."

Enormous economic hardship would result from the ANC's actions which would also impair a future democracy, he said.

Chief Buthelezi described the ANC's withdrawal from constitutional talks as a political tantrum and warned that the negotiation process could not simply be switched on and off.

"We therefore sincerely hope that the full weight of national and international opinion will curb the ANC's irresponsibility."

Codesa should continue its tasks and the forum's Management Committee should not cancel its scheduled meeting on Monday.

The IFP was going to call for a plenary session of Codesa to review what the convention stood for and how to proceed following the latest development.

"If Codesa is so vulnerable that we cannot proceed without the ANC, then we must re-examine our options and recommence negotiations on a different tack," said Chief Buthelezi.

He accused the ANC of portraying the negotiation process as simply between itself and the government, when in fact it was a multi-party affair.

It was a gross distortion of reality for the ANC to present a picture that it could control negotiations. The ANC's ultimatum to the government reflected an inflated view of itself as an organisation which could dictate through an ultimatum.

"The reality is that the ANC is smarting because they were politically defeated at Codesa Two. It is utterly untrue that the government was responsible for the Working Group Two deadlock which shamed the ANC before all the world."

South Africans had to get the process of negotiating and constitution-making right the first time if they wanted this to culminate in the "best democracy ever seen rising out of racism or colonialism in Africa", said Chief Buthelezi.

#### ANC Statement Details Position on Sports Tours

MB2506080692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2204 GMT 24 Jun 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "Press Statement of the ANC's Position on Sports Tours"]

[Text] The issue of tours to and out of the country received a great deal of discussion in the ANC's National Executive Committee meeting held on the 23rd June, 1992 in Johannesburg.

The meeting applauded the role the ANC has played in facilitating the unity process in sports and the assistance it gave to the entry of the country's sports organisation into international competition. But the prevailing wave of violence carried out by the regime and its henchmen against innocent people in the black townships, and in particular the recent Boipatong massacre, compelled the meeting to review South Africa's participation in international competitions along these lines:

1. That the ANC implores the various sporting codes to review

their participation in international sport with a view to putting them on ice until the country is firmly on a road to democracy.

2. To call for a reimposition of the sports moratorium by international sports bodies.

3. That the ANC, without in any way being prescriptive, should

canvas this view with all sports organisations in the country and abroad.

Underlining this reimposition was a strong feeling that under normal circumstances our country should have been mourning. The meeting went on to say, depending on what the regime—the authors of this state of affairs—did to address the problem in a positive way, the ANC and the sports organisations would review the moratorium accordingly. Issued by : S. Tshwete

#### AZAPO Says ANC Must Use Consultations

MB2406183492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1818 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Durban June 24 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] says the ANC's [African National Congress] withdrawal from negotiations with the government must not simply be a political ploy aimed at getting talks back on track at the expense of human lives. In a statement on Wednesday [24 June], AZAPO's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley said the ANC had to realise it could not win the battle against the "regime" alone.

"If the ANC wants to embark upon any action of any kind, it must stick to the accepted principle of consultations. If the ANC embarks upon its mass action campaign, AZAPO will have nothing to do with it for as long as there is no consultation and for as long as the principles behind the mass action are not clearly defined and understood."

AZAPO's stance on mass action was that it had to be aimed at the complete overthrow of the government, the quarantining of the security forces, the complete suspension of Parliament, the calling in of an international peace keeping force, and the holding of one-person one-vote elections.

Any mass action had to be jointly organised, monitored and planned by all components of the liberation and worker movements, said Mr Moodley.

#### PAC's Ebrahim Views ANC Withdrawal, Olympics

AB2406182592 Dakar PANA in English  
1354 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Dakar, 24 June (PANA)—The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) has requested the secretary generals of the United Nations and the OAU for a UN Security Council meeting on killings last week in the South African black township of Boipatong. PAC's secretary for external affairs, Gora Ebrahim, told a press conference in Dakar Wednesday that in addition, the Security Council should send a fact-finding mission to South Africa to ascertain who was responsible for the killings, which left 40 people dead. It should also take appropriate action.

Ebrahim also asked the OAU to return its monitoring team to South Africa, but this time for a duration of two months to be able to make a thorough investigation of the killings. On the collapse of the negotiations within

the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), he said that although the violence had been the effect, the cause is the insincerity of the apartheid regime which has not accepted democratic principles.

We are glad that the euphoria and the premature optimism are over, he said, adding his organisation would intensify the internal struggle and the campaign for the isolation of South Africa. He also called for the cancellation of South Africa's participation in the forthcoming Barcelona Olympic Games. We cannot have people running for honours when our people are running for their lives, he said.

### Council of Churches Supports ANC Demands

MB2406181892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1017 GMT 24 Jun 92

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 24 SAPA—The SA [South African] Council of Churches [SACC] on Wednesday joined the ANC [African National Congress]-led campaign against the government, issuing a July 15 ultimatum for steps to be taken against violence and a resumption of the negotiation process. SACC General Secretary Rev Frank Chikane made the announcement at a press conference in Johannesburg, flanked by the church body's two honourary presidents, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Khoza Mgojo.

The SACC's four demands, concerning the violence and the negotiation process, are the same as some of those issued to the government by the African National Congress on Tuesday [23 June]. Unless there was an "assuring response" to the demands from the government of President F. W. de Klerk by July 15, the SACC would embark on a three-pronged international and local campaign, Mr Chikane said.

—The SA Olympic Team to Barcelona would be called on to pull out of the Olympics, "failing which we will call on the world community to ensure that the team is expelled". The same applied to the planned All Black rugby tour in August;

—"We shall lead our people into acts of peaceful protest... we shall also defy all repressive measures, even a state of emergency, which the state may be tempted to introduce as the crisis we are already in continues to deepen"; and,

—The SACC would call on "all our partners abroad" to demand their governments use all possible pressure to get the SA Government to respond to the demands.

South Africa had been plunged into a "grim crisis", Mr Chikane said. After reflection, the SACC leadership had reached the decision that "we are faced with a situation which calls on us to return to the type of protest actions of the kind on which we were forced to embark before February 2, 1990", he said. "The merciless murder of

Boipatong residents... and the resulting wider political crisis... is the epitome as well as an indication of the failure of Mr de Klerk's government to address decisively the problem of violence which has been plaguing this country for more than two years now."

Mr Chikane said the SACC had warned the government before that the ongoing violence was assuming proportions which were plunging the country into a national crisis, and affecting its economy and its international relations. "We have warned that this violence was a major threat to the negotiations process, and the government's failure to use the means at its disposal to end the violence was rendering questionable the commitment of the government to the negotiations process," he said. "The massacre at Boipatong has confirmed our worst fears."

It had happened because the government had not heeded proposals and petitions; it had proved to be unwilling to relinquish power; and, the collapse of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Two was essentially caused by its unwillingness to come to terms with the requirements of democracy. The government had "no justification whatsoever to prolong its stay in power", Mr Chikane said. "We call on the government to do the following before July 15:

- "Those responsible for the killings at Boipatong and in other areas must be arrested, charged and convicted;
- "The government should issue a statement of intent to cooperate with efforts of establishing an international presence to monitor the violence and the negotiation process;
- "The security forces must be brought under multiparty control. Until then, Mr de Klerk must immediately take full personal responsibility for the current government's security forces, and of law and order; and,
- "The government must ensure a speedy convening of an elected constituent assembly, which shall take its decisions in a democratic manner."

Dr Mgoyi said if Mr de Klerk took over responsibility for the country's security forces and of law and order he would have no excuse in the future that he did not know about anything relating to such issues.

Archbishop Tutu charged that nothing had changed for the people on the ground since Mr de Klerk's watershed speech on February 2, 1990. While there had been a measure of security for township people before then, "now they are dying like flies". The country's security forces had to be accountable and had to act against the continuing violence.

Archbishop Tutu said he believed the government had it in its capacity to respond positively to the ANC's package of demands on violence and the negotiation process. He said the ANC would be the first to return to

the negotiation table if the government responded positively. However, there was no way the government could survive if it continued on its present course.

"We have had enough. Our people are human beings, not things," Archbishop Tutu said. There would be no stability in the country until black people were recognised as human beings, and the country's white people should be "very concerned" about the current situation, he warned.

#### Dutch Reformed Church Criticizes Mass Action

*MB2506143592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 25 June 92*

[Text] The NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] says that mass action is no longer an innocent bloodless weapon and that the bloodshed in South Africa in the past few weeks has proved this. The church said that such action led not only to confrontation between people but also led to other forms of misery such as the strikes at hospitals. The church warned in its latest issue of its journal, *DIE KERK BODE* [THE CHURCH MESSENGER], that the right to protest should not deprive others of the right to live. It added that mass action in South Africa could not create work, enhance the economy, or expedite the political processes already in progress in South Africa. It said that in reality the opposite was happening and that those taking part in mass action were the ones who suffered the most harm. The journal appealed to Christians to refrain from taking part in mass action.

#### Business Group Encourages Resuming Negotiations

*MB2406153492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg June 24 SAPA—The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] is to launch a plan to encourage the resumption of the negotiations process and an end to political violence.

Speaking in Johannesburg on Wednesday, SACOB President Hennie Viljoen said his organisation, representing 40,000 businesses around the country, would seek urgent meetings with State President F W de Klerk, African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Referring to Tuesday's decision by the ANC to suspend negotiations, Mr Viljoen said, "this step will no doubt have serious economic repercussions and could add to the feelings of despair amongst the population.

"An inability to overcome the current political impasse could lead to the further closure of businesses, the withdrawal of investment, a flight of capital and skilled manpower and further loss of job opportunities."

The plan includes the high-level meetings as well as exploring ways in which businesses could assist "in breaking the political logjam".

Furthermore, SACOB would throw its full weight behind the national peace accord and supported an independent monitoring of the policing of violence.

However, SACOB Director-General Raymond Parsons refused to be drawn on whether there should be international monitors, saying only it was an option.

The SACOB plan also takes cognisance of the ANC's call for a national day of mourning on June 29 for the victims of last week's Boipatong massacre.

It said it would work out a joint approach to the ANC's call at a meeting on Thursday of employers.

Mr Parsons said options being mooted were the holding of a minute's silence in all businesses around the country, a special remembrance function during lunch-hour and, perhaps, a stayaway.

SACOB also planned to ensure business participation continued in various other forums to further the dimensions of the reform process.

A complete review of the economic and political situation would be undertaken at SACOB's board of management meeting at the end of June and, if necessary, a "summit" of chambers of commerce and industry and leading businessmen would be convened next month, Mr Viljoen said.

Mr Parsons warned of the dire economic consequences for the country and the region if investment and productivity did not improve to achieve higher levels of growth.

"Our neighbours in southern Africa ought to be concerned; if we sneeze they'll get pneumonia."

SACOB's chief economist, Ben van Rensburg, said the ANC's decision to suspend talks would lead to a further downward "hiccup" in business confidence.

He said SACOB, despite the host of recent international trade contacts, did not expect any progress in foreign investment decisions for at least the rest of the year.

"We've seen that foreign investors have taken a wait-and-see attitude and that will now be prolonged."

Mr Viljoen added violence and political stability, along with low levels of growth, had resulted in a steady decline in international and domestic investor confidence.

On the basis of prevailing conditions and expectations, there would be a continued reduction in investment over the next 12 months on top of the 11 per cent drop in gross domestic fixed investment in the last year, he said.

**Treurnicht Urges Government To Declare Emergency**  
*MB2406145492 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1404 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 24 SAPA—The government should declare a state of emergency and, with the Conservative Party [CP] and national leaders, create a different forum than Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] for negotiation, CP leader Andries Treurnicht said on Wednesday.

He told a news conference in Pretoria the CP had warned the government Codesa would end in deadlock, because of the way it had been constituted.

Asked whether he was gleeful because negotiations between the government and liberation groups had broken down, he replied: "We were not in favour of Codesa as constituted."

The CP rejected the notion of the African National Congress [ANC] and the South African Communist Party [SACP] determining whites' future.

Thousands of blacks had died—the latest at Boipatong—since the government had unbanned the ANC and SACP, Dr Treurnicht said.

"The ANC is organising the violence and the killing of people and then blames the police."

The ANC and SACP aimed to make the country ungovernable, and the country was sinking into chaos.

"The government's referendum promises are in tatters, and South Africa is in an advanced state of communist revolution and anarchy."

Dr Treurnicht blamed the business world, the media and the government, which should have known that the ANC would demand a transfer of power.

The CP therefore demanded that the government declare a state of emergency, for the sake of security and the protection of the economy, and create a new forum for negotiation with the CP and leaders who rejected communism and who supported the concept of self-determination.

There were quite a large number of leaders who would participate, he said.

Dr Treurnicht said he did not think the police or Inkatha had been responsible for the Boipatong massacre.

The CP will present a new confederacy model for ratification to a general congress in Pretoria on Saturday.

**National Party Candidate Wins Diamant By-Election**  
*MB2506065392 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*2208 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Kimberley June 24 SAPA—Here are the results in the Diamant by-election:— National Party: Howard Isaacs

7,175— Labour Party: John Scholz 4,283— Majority: 2,892— Percentage Poll: 34.2— Spoilt Papers: 72.

**ANC on Boycott Call**

*MB2506143692 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1353 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 25 SAPA—The result of the Diamant by-election showed that the majority of coloured voters there had heeded the ANC's [African National Congress] call to boycott it, the ANC said in a statement on Thursday [25 June].

It said the low percentage poll was "yet another proof" that most people in South Africa would accept nothing less than a one-person one-vote election for a truly democratic order.

"It is an undeniable fact that the 65 percent majority of the registered coloured voters heeded the call of the ANC not to participate in an ethnic based tri-cameral parliament election....

"The ANC's support base remains unshaken by the results of this by-election in spite of the massive resources and propaganda machinery of the National Party [NP]."

The true representation of this constituency had yet to be proved in one-person one-vote democratic elections.

These were the elections the NP feared most and had serious problems in implementing now.

Instead it resorted to covert operations of violence to weaken the ANC before such elections.

The majority of people who voted in Diamant were pensioners who had always been misused in all apartheid elections by self-seeking politicians who kept on making empty promises, the ANC said.

**Police Crime Prevention Operation in Boipatong**  
*MB2506111392 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*0944 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Police have surrounded a section of Boipatong in the Vaal Triangle and are preventing residents from leaving the area, local ANC [African National Congress] Chairman Ernest Sotsu said on Thursday morning.

Mr Sotsu said police were searching a converted hostel in Zone Four which was occupied by families.

"They are looking for more trouble," he said.

A police spokesman confirmed security forces were conducting a crime prevention operation in the township.

Mr Sotsu said there would be memorial service on Thursday afternoon for the 43 people killed in Boipatong last week.

#### University Students Demonstrate in Johannesburg

MB2406161092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1543 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 24 SAPA—Militant University of the Witwatersrand students on Wednesday [24 June] burned a South African flag in front of policemen during a march through Johannesburg to demand the resignation of President F W de Klerk. Furious policemen grabbed the flag-burners, but were ordered by superior officers to leave them alone after a police video camera had captured the rebellion. The flag and several posters were set alight at the corner of Loveday and President Streets, where about 200 students had gathered while a delegation of 10 student leaders and academics were escorted by police to the Supreme Court.

Outside the Supreme Court, Student Representative Council President Kenneth Creamer handed a letter to Thys Lourens, a representative of the attorney-general. The letter said students held the government and Mr de Klerk responsible for the Boipatong massacre and supported the African National Congress' [ANC] withdrawal from negotiations. "It would be a betrayal of our people and a betrayal of democracy if the ANC continued to negotiate while thousands of people were being slaughtered," the letter from the university's ad hoc committee against violence said. Mr Lourens promised to pass the letter on to the attorney-general to be relayed to Mr de Klerk.

With the acrid smell of burning nylon in the air and a pile of smouldering ashes at his feet, Mr Creamer told chanting students the flag had been burned because students no longer recognised it. "This flag represents the murder of our people, it represents the oppression of our people and we will never recognise it." Student marshalls and academics convinced the crowd to continue their march after the flag burning and, under the escort of about 30 police cars, vans and armoured vehicles, they toyed [protest dance] their way back to campus.

The crowd swelled as the students picked up supporters en route, but most businessmen looked bemused as they stared at the singing students carrying posters with photographs of Mr de Klerk with hand-painted captions of "Boipatong Residents Should Have Killed You", and "De Klerk Is Just Another Verwoerd—Hang Him". Construction workers whistled their support to the passing marchers and several workers punched the air with their fists to show their solidarity with the students.

On the university steps on Jan Smuts Avenue, the students taunted the hundreds of fully-armed police who lined both sides of the road. A student hurled a rock over the heads of press photographers and reporters and it smashed through the rear window of a parked police car. The police immediately loaded their shotguns and drew closer. The students scuttled off onto the campus. They milled around, occasionally coming to the top of the steps to hurl insults at the police, but eventually left. The police left soon afterwards.

#### ANC Official on MK Members' Training in Uganda

MB2406160392 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English  
19 Jun 92 p 2

[Article by Chris Bateman]

[Text] London—The ANC's [African National Congress] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK) would have fewer than 1,000 members by the time integration began in South Africa. Professor Annette Seegers, head of Political Studies at UCT [University of Cape Town], claimed yesterday.

A leading authority on civil/military relations in South Africa, Professor Seegers was commenting at the Chatham House conference on A Changing South Africa here yesterday.

This drew a concession from top MK member and former Robben Island prisoner Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, chairman of the ANC's PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region. "She has a point but her figures are ridiculous," Mr. Sexwale replied.

Many "freedom fighters" were increasingly trying to leave the army and build careers.

Of more than 10,000 returned exiles, mostly MK, many had gone underground and had been instructed to stay there while others were receiving advanced training in Uganda, he said.

"The people in Uganda are on standby," he said, and added that he hoped there would be a settlement, "otherwise I don't know what's going to happen."

Professor Seegers also said she believed the IMF would shut down the giant Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] complex "as quickly as possible."

Arms suppliers had been trying to enter the international market in an "aggressive manner," she said.

#### 25 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2506135092

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

No ANC Concern for Whites—"Sometimes we wonder whether ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela and his organisation care a fig about what Whites—other than the political misfits who recently joined the ANC—think," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 June. The way in which President de Klerk was chased out of Boipatong township "by an ugly mob gave many Whites a feeling of revulsion." "This is not the way in which a head of state, and one who has bravely brought about reforms, should be treated. Yet both Mr Mandela and the ANC continue to blackguard him, accusing him of being responsible for the violence that is this country's sorry lot, including Boipatong." "Whites were shocked at the savagery at Boipatong as much as Blacks were."

### THE STAR

Call for 'Flexible' De Klerk Attitude To Talks Resumption—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 June in a page 20 editorial says the ANC's conditions for the resumption of negotiations are "certainly not excessive or, in broad terms, too high a price to pay for the revival of negotiations." "Nelson Mandela has adopted an encouragingly flexible attitude. The ANC will meet the 'De Klerk regime' to present—but not discuss—the demands. The phraseology is not important. What is vital is that the two sides meet again." President de Klerk is encouraged to adopt a "similarly flexible attitude." The ANC's demands for "international monitoring of violence and for an international commission of inquiry into the Boipatong massacre" are "potential problem areas," however. De Klerk should have "no difficulty" in agreeing to international monitoring, but the request for an international commission of inquiry into the Boipatong massacre may represent a "perhaps unintended rebuff for the Goldstone Commission and the judicial system generally: Judge Goldstone was the man who pilloried the police for their role in the Sebokeng massacre of March 1990, while it was a South African judge who convicted a police officer in the watershed Trust Feed trial."

### BUSINESS DAY

Striking Marchers 'Sabotage' Investment—"The ANC's equivocal and capricious attitude towards foreign investors is already handicap enough to those seeking to pump lifegiving capital back into the economy," proclaims a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 June. "Who will explain to the striking marchers who this week have been raising 'Jobs for all' placards the comical incongruity of their posturing? Not their political masters, preoccupied as they are with bringing the negotiating process to the brink of breakdown. The extra employment opportunities in the formal sector that the jobless are entitled to call for will arrive only when the economy grows again." Those who

"most depend on the successful promotion of South Africa abroad are doing most to sabotage it."

### SOWETAN

ANC's Codesa Withdrawal Beginning of Solution—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 June in a page 18 editorial says the ANC's withdrawal from the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, "is not the end of negotiations. It is the beginning for the solution to this country's problems still lies in talks. However, what we now need are far-sighted leaders who will put the country above party political interests. PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu, Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] President Pandelani Nefolovhodwe must now link up with Nelson Mandela and other national leaders to talk of the future. The time for grandiose politics is past."

### CAPE TIMES

De Klerk 'Badly Advised' or 'Insensitive'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 23 June in a page 6 editorial says President De Klerk has "done well" to cut short his trip to Spain. But, "he would have done better not to have gone at all. To have left the country even for a few days, as if there never had been a Boipatong massacre, was an inexcusable lapse of judgement. Was Mr De Klerk badly advised, or is he insensitive to the sufferings of the poorest and weakest section of the population at the hands of bloody-minded killers?"

### RAPPORT

ANC Misuse of Boipatong Massacre—After the events of 20 June, no one needs to ask why ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa "blatantly tried to put the blame for the Boipatong massacre on President F. W. de Klerk," states a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 21 June. "His cynical reference to Mr. de Klerk's remark in Tokyo—that the government has a plan against mass action—as meaning murder is part of the plan is political disinformation of the worst kind. And Mr. Ramaphosa knows it." "Whoever is responsible for Boipatong, Mr. Ramaphosa cannot wash his hands of it. Perhaps, because he knows this, he decries the government." "On one point Mr. Ramaphosa was correct: the loss of life over the last 2 years is terrible. By coincidence, it is the same 2 years in which all restrictions on the ANC were removed and the state of emergency lifted. The ANC's misuse of the Boipatong massacre and yesterday's demonstration of the law of the jungle makes one wonder whether the country has now seen the ANC's true face, stripped of its negotiation smile."

Feelings Harden Against ANC—On the same page, Izak de Villiers writes in his "Sunday With Izak de Villiers" column: "Too many people are beginning to say out loud what the British DAILY TELEGRAPH said this week: that the ANC—one of the main players at Codesa—is in fact still a terrorist organization. It goes further: there is a hardening of racial and tribal feelings taking place

which no politician can stop with words and no policeman can prevent with guns. What lies behind this hardening of feelings? On 2 February 1990 thousands of people, especially supporters of the government, breathed a sigh of relief that the 'old dispensation' of racial discrimination had come to an end." "That same feeling still prevailed strongly in April this year when 68 percent of the whites voted in favor of the state president's program of negotiation and renewal." But, says De Villiers, "the ANC misinterpreted this as: Here, take. Take everything. Govern and get it over with. Give us the papers and let us sign everything away. But the ANC has yet to make one single similar generous or lasting gesture of reconciliation." "The ANC and its instigators claim the government is deliberately trying to slow down everything." "The organization wants to dump everything in South Africa—nations, cultures, languages, religions—into one pan and stir-fry." "What the world cannot resolve, the ANC wants to put right in South Africa within weeks. And when that does not happen, it comes out in protest." The writer warns: "What they forget is that the 68 percent in the referendum certainly did not vote for suicide. That is something the government must bear in mind, if it does not want all hell to break loose over itself and the whole country."

**\* Campaign Launched To Promote Use of Afrikaans**

92AF0878A Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans  
12 May 92 p 1

[Report by Magda Theron: "Mutual Assistance for Afrikaans!"]

[Text] A comprehensive campaign to promote Afrikaans nationwide as a friendly everyday language was announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

That effort is led by the Foundation for Afrikaans, the umbrella organization which was created especially for that purpose.

The Foundation is headed by a council of trustees from all population groups, with Mr. Tom de Beer, executive director of Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation], as

president, and Professor Tony Links, professor in Afrikaans at the University of West Cape, as vice president.

One of the trustees, Mr. Tom Vosloo, managing director of the National Press, refers to it as "a second mutual assistance movement...but this time in the stokvel tradition of Africa." (Report and photo on p. 2 and article on p.11)

The four daily newspapers of the National Press—BEELD, DIE BURGER, DIE VOLKSBALD and OOSTERLIG—also are announcing a nationwide fund drive today.

This will offer anyone in the country who feels that Afrikaans is important enough an opportunity to contribute something. More particulars will be provided in BEELD tomorrow.

At a news conference, Mr. de Beer said that the foundation is an inclusive organization which wants to apply itself to the promotion of Afrikaans. It does not exclude anyone and all those who have the interests of the language at heart are welcome to join.

Such an organization—without the political and ideological chains of the past—now is very important at this stage of the history and language of the country. Namibia has furnished proof that one cannot simply accept that the language spoken by most of the people will automatically be protected.

Various actions to promote Afrikaans as friendly everyday language in South Africa—and abroad—have been identified already. Several million rands will be needed for that.

Mr. Vosloo pointed out that the fund drive is handled in such a way that every person feels he is individually involved. Business enterprises which are sympathetic toward the matter will also be approached for contributions.

Although the Foundation was announced officially only yesterday, much work has already been done behind the scenes. A project committee of the Verloren van Themaat Center for Public Law Studies at the University of South Africa already has prepared two reports for the Foundation, one on the protection of Afrikaans in education during the negotiation process and the other on the question of the official status of Afrikaans in a changing South Africa.

### Angola

#### Shoot-Out at Huambo Radio Station Reported

##### Inquiry To Be Carried Out

MB2406170692 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1200 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] At dawn yesterday shots were fired at the Huambo provincial radio station. The guards reacted, and the police intervened. As a result there was shoot-out between elements of the police force and of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

We spoke to Brigadier Wenda, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative to the Joint Verification and Control Commission. He said that the situation is worrisome, especially at a time when Angola is experiencing a period of peace.

[Begin Wenda recording] Any shoot-out is worrisome. At a time when there is peace in the country, people should live in tranquility, particularly in a provincial capital. [end recording]

The UNITA brigadier said that the intervention of the police force was opportune, though they should have detained, wounded, or killed the assailants in order to facilitate investigations.

[Begin Wenda recording] The police had to react. Fortunately the police reacted promptly, but the assailants fled. We think that in order to facilitate investigations and draw conclusions, it would have been better if one of the assailants was detained, injured, or killed.

UNITA has always been accused whenever there are shoot-outs. We can establish the facts once an inquiry has been carried out. That is normal. That is why we have come here to find out what happened—so (one cannot) say that it was UNITA that carried out the attack. [end recording]

Brig. Wenda said that an inquiry will be carried out in order to establish the truth.

#### UNITA Denies Involvement

MB2506095792 (*Clandestine Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 25 Jun 92)

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] categorically denies accusations by the Angolan Government police in Huambo Province that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] provoked a shoot-out in front of the Radio Angola branch in Huambo Province. The denial comes from FALA Brigadier David Wenda, who is the UNITA representative to the CMVF [Joint Verification and Control Commission] subregional group for Huambo Province.

Speaking to the local radio station, Brig. Wenda described the intervention by the police as opportune,

but added that no FALA soldiers were involved in the incident. Brig. Wenda stressed, however, that an investigation should be conducted to find those truly responsible for that incident, which occurred early in the morning of 23 June.

#### Black Cockerel Rejects MPLA Registration Claims

MB2506095692 (*Clandestine Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 25 Jun 92)

[Text] Political observers in Luanda have described as false claims made by Johnny Eduardo Pinoqueo, People's Republic of Angola [RPA] deputy foreign affairs minister in charge of cooperation, that some 90 percent of the Angolan people are already registered.

Johnny Pinoqueo made those claims in France, where he is at the moment. Political observers believe this is yet another RPA Government ploy to mislead the international community. The voter registration process is moving at a snail's pace, really very slowly, particularly if one takes into account the fact that the process of restoring state administration to most districts and communes in the country has not been concluded yet.

Those observers would like to remind Mr. Deputy Minister Eduardo Pinoqueo that the number of registered voters is put at about 750,000 so far, or 15 percent of the country's estimated 5 million eligible voters.

### Mozambique

#### Renamo Presents Proposals in Rome Talks

MB2506094192 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese* 0900 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Report from Rome by Radio Mozambique correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] Talks between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] are continuing in the Italian capital.

Few positive and definitive developments have come out of last night's plenary meeting between the Mozambique Government and Renamo teams to the Rome peace talks. In what some observers already describe as reverse talks, the two teams did little other than restate the positions they had affirmed one day earlier concerning the accord signed two months ago on a partial cease-fire along the Beira and Limpopo Corridors.

Two principal issues continued to dominate the talks, which are being discussed by the representatives of the four observer countries: First, Renamo's proposal that

the Joint Verification Commission [Comive], the commission responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned partial accord, be given additional powers extending its jurisdiction to any part of the country, thereby giving it the ability to move anywhere without any prior notification to the government. Renamo also proposed an addendum to the accord forbidding the utilization of the Beira and Limpopo railroads and parallel routes for military purposes. This would include the movement of trains and trucks carrying troops or military equipment.

According to the latest information available, discussions ended on the understanding that the mediators together with Comive, must produce a proposal to overcome the deadlock. That proposal must be delivered simultaneously to the two sides today. It is expected that the four observer countries will also circulate documents making a first assessment of the concrete issues that will possibly be considered at the start of discussions on military matters.

#### Editorial on Talks

MB2406185592 Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese  
21 Jun 92 p 2

#### [Editorial]

[Text] Hopes that the current round of talks between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] could run smoothly seem to be dying.

Given the complexity of the issues to be discussed, there was nothing that could lead one to expect that agreement on constitutional matters would be a precondition for debating what was on the agenda.

Renamo's position compelled the mediators to conduct a number of separate meetings with the two delegations in an attempt to end the stalemate. That was expected to happen on 17 June, followed by a plenary session.

Another factor that could be contributing to the slowness of the negotiating process, which in itself is slow, is the fact that Italian mediator Mario Raffaelli is also mediating the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Understandably, it is impossible for him to be at two negotiating tables at the same time.

National reconstruction is today a matter of priority. Hence, the government's decision to create a commission whose main tasks include the coordination of all the initiatives aimed at achieving that goal.

That will not by any means be an easy task. One should not lose sight of the extent of the destruction caused by almost two decades of a conflict that has already claimed the lives of more than 1 million people.

Yet, in addition to the tasks of reconstruction, there is another one which is worth tackling. It has to do with the investigation of the whole war process, including the creation, expansion, and development of Renamo, the

latter's organization on the ground, and its relationship with the people throughout the country.

It does not seem that that could be regarded as a minor issue if one talks about national reconstruction, bearing in mind that today Renamo is only a war "machine" which practices violence for the sake of violence, wages war for the sake of war, and whose reason for being is violence and war. Once the war is over, Renamo will no longer have anything to justify its existence, since its historical mission will have been accomplished. That does not necessarily mean that the bones of contention, which over the past few years permitted the war to take place, would have been eliminated.

#### Chissano Speaks on Independence Anniversary

MB2506101292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1830 GMT 24 Jun 92

[“Message to the nation” by President Joaquim Chissano on the eve of Mozambique’s independence anniversary in Maputo on 24 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] Mozambican women and men, compatriots:

It has been 17 years since the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], after 10 years of struggle for national liberation, proclaimed the independence of our country, thereby creating the Mozambican state. The date of 25 June 1975 was an occasion of great euphoria and hope to all the Mozambican people in view of the victory against colonialism. On that day we opened a new chapter in our centuries-old history, covering with glory all the sacrifices that had been endured throughout the resistance against occupation, plunder, oppression, and humiliation. That day, dear compatriots, was a particularly solemn occasion in that we took upon ourselves the responsibility of guiding the destiny of our fatherland.

In fact, on this occasion we not only mark the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of our country's independence, but the 30th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo which organized and guided the Mozambican people in the victorious struggle against colonialism. [passage omitted]

Compatriots, following the proclamation of national independence by Frelimo, the people no longer had to sweat in the fields, working under an oppressive system which ensured colonial exportation and industrial activity. There were good prospects of fighting famine. Peasants and individual workers took the initiative in various parts of the country within the framework of a huge cooperative movement. The working people resolutely committed themselves to production. While war was raging we succeeded in achieving high levels of production.

Nevertheless, the escalation of war waged from abroad created instability and insecurity in the fields, sowed panic, and displaced and affected millions of citizens. The country was plunged into a general emergency

situation and production dropped drastically. Our dependence on the outside world increased.

We help cannot but salute the international community for cushioning the suffering of our people. We are aware that the people are only waiting for reason to prevail on those who insist on sowing death and disgrace among their own brothers, so that in peace and with greater determination, they may commit themselves to production and do away with famine, nakedness, and misery, and rehabilitate the social fabric and those children who have been traumatized by this horrific war. [passage omitted]

Compatriots, our country and other southern African nations are facing the worst drought of the past 50 years. Thousands of Mozambicans run the risk of dying of famine. In order to fight yet another natural disaster that is afflicting our people, the international community has been donating food to us. On previous occasions we took the opportunity of saluting that show of solidarity, while urging that further aid should be channeled to the victims because what we have received is still not enough. It is our hope that all Mozambicans directly affected by the drought will be rescued, whether they live in government-controlled areas or in areas under the influence of Renamo.

In order to achieve that, we have appealed to the international community to impress on Renamo the need for the free movement of vehicles carrying humanitarian aid. Yet international aid on its own will never be sufficient to cope with this tragedy. All Mozambicans have, therefore, been urged to show effective solidarity with their compatriots. Likewise, we have also been urged to give our best contribution in that gigantic national reconstruction task, particularly after the signing of a cease-fire.

In that context, we salute in particular the efforts being made by the civil society in assisting the peasants, women and children—the main victims of war—in the fight against famine, nakedness, misery, unemployment, and illiteracy. There are visible signs of efforts made by Mozambican nongovernmental organizations and religious institutions, coupled with the priceless initiatives undertaken by the international community and other people. We hereby urged the civil society to continue with that effort which will be far greater in a postwar period. As of now, the watchwords for every Mozambican, regardless of his political position or religious beliefs, should be: unity, peace, reconciliation and reconstruction. In abiding by that principle, we will be able to fulfill our dream of making Mozambique a prosperous country where there will be peace, democracy, brotherhood, justice, and well-being for all.

Dear Mozambican women and men, we are engaged in efforts for peace, the consolidation of democracy, economic and social rehabilitation, emergency programs, and national reconstruction programs and we have had valuable help from the international community toward these ends.

At this time, when the Mozambican people celebrate yet another anniversary of Frelimo's creation and of the proclamation of our independence, we would like to assure all those who support us that we remain firm and determined to move forward with the task we have set ourselves to create well-being and prosperity for all Mozambican people. We continue to rely on all those who wish us well.

In the international context, our policy continues to be one of respect for the norms governing international relations as enshrined in the UN and OAU Charters. We are concerned about the events that have been taking place in South Africa, where violence continues to be the order of the day, despite the antiapartheid forces' efforts to establish a democratic society, where all will enjoy equal rights and duties. We hope that the current problems will be rapidly overcome, so that the reform process can continue.

We are also concerned about reports reaching us from certain East European countries, where the processes of change are costing far too many human lives. We would like to join the international community in calling upon the warring factions to cease violence immediately and to find peaceful ways to resolve the problems inherent in the transition to new forms of political and social organization. We support the whole of the international community in its search for peaceful resolutions to conflicts and differences, as well as in its struggle for a new international economic order, prosperity, peace, freedom, democracy, progress, and well-being for all people.

Our government is also concerned about the environmental problems which made more than 100 heads of state and government meet in Rio de Janeiro earlier this month. Our country has already directly suffered the effects of environmental pollution. That happened when the Katina P oil tanker ran aground and sank off the Mozambican coast. The drought that has been ravaging our country allows us to witness the effects of an adverse climate. We need peace and development so we can deal better with these environmental problems.

Dear compatriots, at this time of celebrating the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of our independence, which was the result of the Frelimo-led national liberation armed struggle, we would like to salute the defense and security forces. They are facing enormous logistical difficulties, but they have nevertheless known how to defend our sovereignty, which was gained through great sacrifice.

We would like to call on the defense and security forces not to waver. The day when the weapons finally fall silent in our country is no longer far off. Then, we will all be able to concentrate on national reconstruction work to create the well-being for which we have been fighting.

We would like to convey a special message of solidarity to those families who daily lose loved ones, or suffer mutilation, because of this unjustifiable war. To them, we hereby reaffirm our determination to do everything in our power to ensure that peace will come to our country as soon as possible.

We would like to salute all Mozambican workers in their various production fronts. We would like to call on them to selflessly continue their arduous task of creating the material and spiritual conditions necessary for our people's happiness. We would like to convey our appreciation to all

civilians, national and foreign nongovernmental organizations, guest workers in our country, and religious organizations for the efforts they are making to solve the various problems facing our society and our economy.

Dear compatriots, at a time when the end of the war is approaching, it is our desire that national unity, peace, reconciliation, and reconstruction be the principal concerns of all Mozambican people.

Long live 25 June! Long live our national independence! Long live the Mozambican people! For peace! For peace! For peace!

The struggle continues.

## Ivory Coast

### FPI Communiqué Calls for Cabinet Resignation

AB2406203092 Abidjan LA VOIE in French  
23 Jun 92 p 4

[Communiqué issued by the Ivorian Popular Front, FPI, in Abidjan on 22 June]

[Text] The president of the Republic, who left on 2 February for the awarding of the UNESCO peace price, finally returned home on 20 June. That was quite a long absence.... Ivory Coast's problems, however, have remained the same. These problems seriously disturb social peace and harm the calmness of the political debate. To analyze these problems, we can distinguish two: the economic and social and the political and trade unions.

#### I. The Economic and Social

At the economic and social level, the so-called stabilization and recovery plan of the Alassane Dramane Ouattara Cabinet has so far resulted in a blatant failure. All economic indicators confirm this.

At the macro-economic level, the serious imbalances of the Ivorian economy have persisted and, at times, worsened:

—Production growth rate was negative in 1991 and the picture has not improved in the first semester of 1992; unemployment has increased with the closing of many industrial and commercial enterprises or the selling off of several public sector enterprises. Also, the privatization policy has taken away from the public sector a certain number of major activities. This action directly benefits private interests without it being justified by operating imbalances and without any respect for the constitutional provisions concerning this issue;

—In spite of the drastic reductions in government overhead charges, the public finance balance remains very precarious and the regular payment of salaries of civil servants and other government employees has become hypothetical in light of the delays in payment every month; the determination to reduce, by half, the salaries of university and other researchers, (and soon those of all workers) salaries which are already inadequate and have been frozen for more than 10 years now; the plan to lay off 7,000 civil servants under the guise of voluntary retirement;

—The deficit of the balance of payments has been taking on stunning proportions with an external debt now estimated at 4 trillion CFA francs.

Obviously, this badly deteriorated situation at the general level is dramatically reflected in the situation of economic operators.

Agricultural producers are out of business. They are forced to either keep their products or sell them off

below the official price although this price, we remember, has been sliced by half.

Industrial and commercial enterprises are crumbling under the weight of an oppressive tax system and huge, unpaid government bills which now amount to 1.2 trillion CFA francs. Public offices and services function at a slow pace because of lack of credit for equipment and operations. In some health centers, there have even been instances of shortage of paper for prescriptions.

Thus, it is not surprising to see that households, whose purchasing power has been reduced to almost nothing, have been struggling with inextricable problems of feeding, housing, providing medical care for, and transporting themselves as well as educating their children.

All in all, life has simply become unbearable.

#### II. Politics and Trade Unions

At the political and union level, the government's refusal to resolutely embark upon a program of democratic reforms, its tragic and obstinate refusal to assess the winds of change and the irreversible character of the democratization process have made political and social relations tense and burdened the political atmosphere. The Ivorian Government has resolutely chosen to hold the banner of the ruling party, thus becoming a body of the latter. The judicial system, one of the most fundamental and virtuous powers of any democratic society, which is very much in demand today, still refuses to assume its responsibilities before history. The Army, which has willingly forgotten its mission of defending the fatherland and participating in the tasks of economic and social development under republican laws, is becoming increasingly repressive. Even more than being under a state of siege, Ivory Coast has presently become a police state. Each day we witness an increase in the violation of the most fundamental human rights and the 18 February events are still a sinister memory.

Furthermore, the much-advocated but never-applied openness is increasingly giving way to an immense fogginess.

The school situation is worsening dangerously with its uncertain future, its convoy of improvisations and unpreparedness, the generalization of overcrowded schools, the reduction in the number of scholarships, the increase in registration and examination fees....

The trade unions are, for their part, characterized by an increase in destabilizing acts against autonomous lecturers, researchers, doctors, students, and workers organizations in order to apply anti-social measures of salary reductions, direct intimidation and threats, as well as kidnappings and arrests of union leaders.

**III. The Breach of the Social Contract**

Today, Ivorians feel more concerned and more anxious than ever. They are frightened. They no longer trust the institutions that ought to protect them because they are no longer impartial and have lost all credibility. Lacking any moral example to emulate, Ivorians feel completely lost.

What was previously said shows, if need be, that the trust in the current leaders to succeed in conducting a democratic transition process and their ability to propose a coherent and progressive society project has been completely destroyed and that the social contract has been forever broken.

The proof is definitely established that the results of the 1990 general elections, the government and the people elected, are not at all representative of the aspirations of the Ivorian people and that those in power are frenetically running after their lost legitimacy and wrongly assume that they could regain it through shameful recurrent scandals, exactions, and savage repressions.

The FPI, however, does not want to despair of the Ivory Coast and we continue to believe in the future of this country and to dream of an Ivorian society that is reconciled with itself.

**IV. The Transition Government**

With a feeling of utmost emergency, the FPI believes that the only way to ease the social tension—an expression that is very fashionable these days—to restore trust and to promote freedom, the following must occur:

- The separation of the state and the political parties and notably, the ban on the use of the powerful public means for the benefit of a political party;
- The resignation of the Alassane Dramane Ouattara government, forever disqualified;
- The formation of a transition government. This government will be charged with leading the transition organ within a six-month period that should not be extended, except for unforeseen circumstances and will also be assigned other missions including:
- The drafting of a new constitution, setting up of deadlines for its amendments—preferably through a referendum—setting up of dates for general elections and new institutions;
- Creation of a new electoral code favorable to the representation of various opinions that will ensure free and fair elections;
- Creation of mechanisms that would guarantee freedom of association, speech, and the press, a code of ethics in information and communications, and an equal access of citizens, associations, and political parties to state media;

—Discussion of the modalities of the financing of political parties in order to guarantee equal conditions to operate;

—The definition and the role of the Army.

The success of a democratic transition in the Ivory Coast necessarily involves respect for these minimal conditions.

Done in Abidjan, 22 June 1992

For the FPI

The acting secretary general

Abou Drahamane Sangare

**Liberia****Prince Johnson Calls for Sawyer's Resignation**

AB2406193092 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT  
24 Jun 92

[Text] Monrovia, June 24 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), Wednesday called on interim President Amos Sawyer to resign, accusing him of corruption and failure to unify the country.

Johnson, whose forces captured and tortured to death President Samuel Doe in September 1990, broke away from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). He is based in Caldwell just outside the capital with some 500 troops.

In leaflets circulated in the capital Monrovia, Johnson, whose NPFL [as received] is a member of the interim government, called for a "non-violent" demonstration Saturday to press for the "immediate resignation of Sawyer and his government". He charged that "gross mismanagement of the economy and widespread rampant corruption in high places" under Sawyer's caretaker government has caused an "economic downturn" in Liberia.

"We are now tired of this suppressive, repressive, oppressive and corrupt interim government," Johnson said in his leaflets.

Johnson also alleged that Sawyer gave "clandestine support" to the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), another rebel group which has engaged Taylor's NPFL in border clashes since last year March. Sawyer has repeatedly denied the charges. ULIMO, which is based in Sierra Leone, is composed mainly of members of the late Samuel Doe's Krahn ethnic group.

## Nigeria

### Deportees from Saudi Arabia, Libya Arrive

*AB2406215092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 2100 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Two hundred and thirteen Nigerians have been deported by the Saudi Government. The deportees arrived at the Murtala Mohammed Airport today in a chartered Ghanaian DC-10 aircraft. A Radio Nigeria aviation correspondent reports that the returnees were mostly children and women as well as some disabled said to be living illegally in Saudi Arabia. Those who spoke to our correspondent said they were not happy that they were flown to Lagos instead of Kano Airport since they were from the northern part of the country. The returnees were screened by a combined team of airport personnel before they were taken to hajj camp from where they are expected to arrange their transportation to their various destinations.

[In addition, Paris AFP in English in a Lagos-dated item at 1852 GMT on 24 June: Libya has expelled about 1,500 Nigerians and another 2,000 are due to be expelled, government sources here said Wednesday. The Ministry of Information said the measures were taken

for illegal entry into the country and failure to produce proper immigration papers, but did not specify when the expulsions took place.

[“Quoting the Libyan Commission for Misconduct, it said the immigrants were a danger to public security and to the health of the Libyan people. The Nigerian Government is preparing an ‘appropriate response,’ but has already warned Nigerians against ‘venturing abroad without a clear legal purpose,’ the information ministry said. Libya expelled more than 520 Nigerians in August and September 1991 for failing to produce the proper papers, reliable sources in Lagos said. Meanwhile, 213 Nigerians, deported from Saudi Arabia, arrived at Lagos airport Tuesday night, Nigerian press reports said. The deportees—many of them women or children from the Islamic north of the country—said the Saudi authorities accused them of not having the necessary documents. The Nigerian authorities said they had been transferred to a transit camp set up for pilgrims on their way to Mecca, close to Lagos’ international airport before returning to their own towns and villages. More than 30,000 Nigerian pilgrims were still on the point of leaving Mecca more than a week after the end of the traditional visit to the Islamic holy places, the independent daily THE GUARDIAN said here Monday. It said Nigerian companies Nigeria Airways and Trans-Air were unable to bring home 5,000 of the country’s 38,000 pilgrims because of a shortage of aircraft.”]

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